

# THE HOLBROOK ARGUS

VOL. XVII.

HOLBROOK, NAVAJO CO., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913.

No. 49.

## Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan Entertain Friends

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. John Flanigan, assisted by Miss Dawson entertained a large party of their friends at their residence on the north side of the town.

Whist was played until a late hour in the evening after which a sumptuous supper was served and the guests departed some time early next morning. The beautiful and appreciate prizes were awarded to Mrs. Lloyd C. Henning and W. H. Clark.

Among those present were noted: Messrs. and Mesdames Sapp, Cox, Matthews, Perkins, Cooley, Henning, Divelbess, Teeple, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Russell, Miss Allie Cross, W. H. Clark, Elmer Flanigan and Mrs. Hunt.

## Proclamation of Arbor Day.

Executive Department, State of Arizona

In conformity with the provisions of Chapter XVIII of Chapter 77 of the Session Laws enacted by the First State Legislature of Arizona in its regular session, A. D. 1912, I, George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, do hereby designate and set apart the seventh day of February, A. D. 1913, as Arbor Day, to be observed in the Counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma; and I further designate and set apart the fourth day of April, A. D. 1913, as Arbor Day, to be observed in the Counties of Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave and Yavapai.

I recommend that in all educational institutions of Arizona, Arbor Day, as hereinbefore designated, be observed with appropriate exercises, and that a portion of the day thus set apart be devoted by instructors and pupils to the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers for the beautification and permanent improvement of the grounds surrounding our schools and colleges.

And I further recommend that the people of Arizona shall on Arbor Day, as designated herein, take measures to promote forest and orchard husbandry, to adorn public and private grounds, places and ways, and to make such other observances as shall be appropriate to the occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Phoenix, the Capital, this twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1913.

By the Governor: Attest:

George W. P. Hunt  
Secretary of State: Seal:  
Sidney P. Osborn

## For Sale or Exchange

For Sale, or will exchange for suitable property in Navajo or Apache county.

One Clothing and Tailoring business capable of paying for itself in one year.

Also new Modern cement home 5 rooms, modern conveniences.  
Box 251 Mesa, Ariz.

Mrs. A. R. Tabor, of Crider, Mo., had been troubled with sick headache for about five years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She has taken two bottles of them and they have cured. Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach for which these tablets are especially intended. Try them, get well and stay well. Sold by all dealers. \$

## INJURIES TO TRESPASSERS ON RAILROAD PROPERTY

### A Condition of Vital Interest to Parents.

Trespassing on railroad property is decidedly dangerous pastime. Over 50 percent of all the people killed on the railroads of this country last year were trespassers—men, women and children who had no business or right on railroad property.

Every day last year fourteen trespassers were killed over 5000 during the year, an appalling truth. Contrary to a common suspicion, only 10 percent of this number were tramps or hoboes; 70 percent were reputable people who used railroad property as a thoroughfare, and in spite of warnings given them not to do so, and 20 percent were children under 14 years of age.

Commenting on this, Mr. Howard Superintendent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. at Burlington Iowa, recently published an open letter to parents, in which he said:

"Today, somewhere in this country, two or three little children have been killed playing around tracks and cars. So it was yesterday, so it will be tomorrow, and so it averages, day in and day out, through all the year.

The railroads and their employees are not callous to the sorrow caused in this way; on the contrary, they are doing all they can to avoid these, the saddest of all accidents. There is not a trainman or switchman in our yards who has not time and again admonished children against the danger of "flipping" cars, not one who does not dread the ever present possibility of having to lift some broken body from under the car wheels. All that we railroad men can do about it, however, is very little; children continue to come every day to our yards to play on the tracks, to hop on the cars, too often to meet with disaster, because it is impossible for us to keep an eye on every one of them or keep them all away. It is bad enough to run over grown-up trespassers, but cannot something be done to stop killing the children?

It seems to me something can be done. I feel that the parents of this country should be frankly told about the situation and their interest appealed to in the matter of keeping children away from railroad grounds, except when they are legitimately called there.

I regret that now and then some people get an erroneous understanding that children are driven away from the tracks because they might pick up a few chunks of scattered coal or a few bits of kindling; but I do not think that idea is general. We do want to save the boys and girls from mutilation and death and to save the parents from sorrow. For this purpose I hope we may obtain the co-operation of parents everywhere. Unless we get this, and especially unless parents do their duty in this important matter, other boys and girls will pay the price of their parents neglect.

This is not an appeal on the mere fact that the laws should be enforced. It is true that the law against trespassing should be upheld, but there should be public sentiment against trespassing by children stronger than any law. Are the legs and arms, and even the lives of little children too high a price to be paid for what

## How Prohibition Works Out

### Prominent Banker of Kansas City, Mo., Tells of Results Under Dry Rule. Taxes Three Times as High as Formerly. Many Buildings Vacant and Values Reduced.

"I have your kind request to give you briefly and to the point my experience of prohibition in Kansas.

To commence with, I was born and raised as a prohibitionist in the State of Maine, moving directly from Maine to Kansas, where I have been engaged until recently in the banking business for some fifteen years. I have been forced to see that the policy of prohibition does absolutely no good in any way and a tremendous damage in other ways. I am forced to believe there is as much or more liquor sold today in Kansas as ever was known before. Taxes have increased steadily until now they are at least three times as high as they were formerly when Kansas was "wet"; and ever since the supposed closing of the saloons in the larger cities, where fines had been collected in place of regular license, many buildings are vacant and taxes are continually increasing year by year. If your good citizens contemplate anything along the line of prohibition, they should immediately make a visit to the larger cities of Kansas, as well as many smaller towns, where they will find vacant buildings galore; rents in most instances reduced so that the property owner gets but very little, if any, revenue from most of the properties and general hard lines for property owners. The immense crops that Kansas has had in the last few years together with the very high prices prevailing and the discovery of immense gas and oil fields in southeast Kansas has simply been the salvation of the state.

Ever since leaving the state of Maine I have kept posted on affairs there, both from letters and daily papers from my old home. Twenty years ago there was a tremendous majority throughout the state, city and country alike, for prohibition, but the larger towns have year by year realized the many ways in which they were hurt. Taxation there, as in Kansas, has been increasing rapidly. Liquors are sold more or less openly all the time and undoubtedly in fully as large quantities as the state was "wet." This has been going on until the larger cities and towns are really becoming alarmed with their many vacant buildings, high taxes, and general demoralized conditions that are being forced on them by the fanatical prohibition farmer who has not the slightest idea or the needs or governing laws of the cities.

The vote on prohibition, from being an overwhelming majority twenty years ago, was tried out again a little over a year ago with the result it took six months to decide whether Maine had voted to drop out of the prohibition column or remain. The final decision of the court, with whom it was necessary to determine this, kept Maine still in the "dry" column by a mere handful of votes. And you should notice that all of the larger towns and cities voted overwhelmingly against prohibition; and only the very large scattered country votes from the many little country precincts of that state keep the law as it is now. The little country towns have just barely enough votes to force the cities into remaining, in many ways, little villages themselves. Even at that, there are none of the larger cities today in the state of Maine but what have all kinds of places where liquors are sold practically wide open. Much grafting by the police. And the municipality or the city government gets no revenue with which to reduce taxes.

It would seem to me that any property owner or any person who has the good of their country at heart would never dream of favoring prohibition. I know they wouldn't if they could have seen the change for the bad that has been made in Maine and in Kansas by this law. Just as much or more liquors of all kinds are consumed of poorer quality, no revenue from it and a tremendous expense trying to enforce the law that is never enforced to any good—and there you have it."

The above letter just received by one of Winslow's business men should require little comment. It is a plain statement of facts and shows the results that invariably follow where the Prohibitionists developed sufficient strength to put their theories into actual operation. It is the old story of increased taxation, a material decrease in property values, empty houses and stores and a continuance of the liquor traffic under the most demoralizing conditions. But the Prohibition brethren are not open to conviction. They are unwilling to be guided by the light of reason and experience. They might be deluged by an avalanche of statistics showing the results which attend their efforts to deprive people of their personal privileges. But it would avail little in convincing them of the folly of their ways. This address is directed to those whose minds are receptive to the considerations which are most essential in determining a question so far-reaching in its effects. To those we would say, there is no better way of judging the future than by past experience. That the Prohibitionist's theories fall far short of their purpose is too painfully evident. That their successes in such states as Maine, Kansas and Alabama have proved a dismal failure are a matter of unchallenged record. That towns voted dry have become insolvent and petitioned legislatures to revoke their charters of incorporation because of empty treasuries is a result which Arizona herself can furnish as experience.

With facts such as these confronting them, the Prohibitionists refuse to desist. Our appeal must be those who value property, prosperity and liberty of action in their personal affairs,—to those who believe that sane and rational remedies can be applied to the victims of intemperance without breaking down the entire fabric of government and causing untold evil to the great majority of our people,—to the public at large whose view of things is not obscured by a fanatical enthusiasm to bring hardships to the many to benefit the few. Our reliance on a wise decision is based on our belief that it is not possible to "fool all the people all the time."

fun there may be in playing on the tracks or jumping on and off moving cars? Mothers and fathers, if you think so, that law will be enough; for the remedy is in your hands, and you alone can prevent the maiming and killing of these little ones by forbidding them from coming on the railroad tracks and especially from jumping on and off cars, and then see that they obey you."

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hennessy left for their ranch this week to pack up their household goods preparatory to moving into their new town residence early next month.

W. B. Woods this week let a contract for building a one-story brick building on his lot just west of the Postal Telegraph office. It will be one room only 14x55 feet and will be used by Mr. Woods for the Postal and government telegraph offices as well as the office of the Navajo Apache Telephone System. The front will be of plate glass and in every way a modern building, which will be a valuable addition to the town. Among other things a hard wood floor will be put in.

W. F. Baucum, of Winslow, was here Saturday afternoon, having made the trip in his new Ford.

W. H. Clark left Sunday morning for Kingman and San Bernardino, to attend a good roads meeting and to help organize a Northern Arizona good roads association. This is a step in the right direction and we understand that all of the counties of the north have lent assistance in every way. The northern route will be the main feature of the proposed association's work and as the northern route is the best by all means, the organization will be a success.

M. J. Clark returned from Phoenix Saturday night after having attended the stock association meeting there.

## Eliot, Low and Others Say Prohibits Have Demoralized all Society.

Some fifty gentlemen, prominent in the various walks of life, formed an association in 1893 for the study of the liquor question in the United States. In May, 1894 their sub-committee on the legislative feature of the liquor question, composed of President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard College; ex-Major Seth Low, of New York, and James C. Carter, began investigations. Prof. Eliot, in summing up the results of the work, says:

"Prohibitory legislation has failed to exclude intoxicants completely, even from the districts where public sentiment has been favorable. In districts where public sentiment has been adverse or strongly divided, the traffic in alcoholic beverages has never been exterminated or rendered unprofitable. Prohibition has of course failed to subdue the drinking passion, which will forever prompt resistance to restrictive legislation.

"There has been concomitant evils of prohibitory legislation. The efforts to enforce it during the forty years past have had some unlooked-for efforts, judicial procedure, oaths and law in general. The public has seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjury, negligence and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office holders unfaithful. "Through agitation which has always had a moral end these immoralities have been developed and made conspicuous.

"The sight of justices, constables and informers enforcing the prohibitory law enough to get from it the fines and fees which profit them, but not enough to extinguish the traffic and so cut off the source of the profits, is demoralizing to society at large." —Exchange.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Henning visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Henning at Pinto Sunday.

Frank Wallace came down from Adamana Saturday evening on a business trip.

Julius Wetzler dropped in here a couple of days ago this week from Phoenix and bought a few steers and transacted some other important business. He is feeding a large bunch of steers near Phoenix and will sell them some time next month to California buyers.

Dr. J. W. Bazell returned from Los Angeles this week wearing a smile that won't come off. He reports that Mrs. Bazell and the little daughter are doing fine and that they will come to Holbrook some time next month.

County Attorney F. W. Nelson came in from St. Johns Thursday evening and left the next morning for Prescott to attend a habeas corpus proceedings regarding Ygancio Lopez.

Two inches of snow fell one night this week at Adamana and Navajo.

Ed Bargeman, of Winslow, the Winslow cattleman, was here Saturday on a short business visit.

FOR SALE—Visible Underwood Typewriter, model No. 5, second hand but in very good condition. Will sell at \$45. cash. Originally cost \$100. Apply at the printing office.